

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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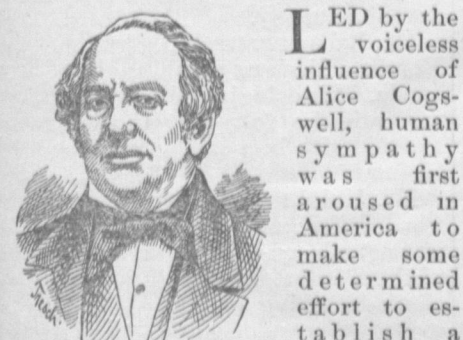
HARTFORD.

Celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the Founding of the American Asylum.

BRIEF PEN SKETCHES

Of Gallaudet, The American Asylum, The N. E. G. A., and Officials of the Association and Celebration.

THE AMERICAN ASYLUM.



LAURENT CLERC,
First Teacher of Deaf-Mutes in America.

LED by the voiceless influence of Alice Cogswell, human sympathy was first aroused in America to make some determined effort to establish a school for the instruction of the deaf in the United States. At a meeting held at Hartford, April 13th, 1815, it was resolved to send a suitable person to Europe to acquire the art of instructing the deaf. Mr. Thomas H. Gallaudet was selected to bear the burden of becoming this pioneer. Mr. Gallaudet accepted the trust, and on May 25th, 1815, sailed for Liverpool.

Arriving in England, he remained there nine months vainly endeavoring to obtain from the different schools the opportunity for making himself familiar with their art. Failed here, he at last availed himself of an invitation, to visit the school in Paris, which he had received in London, from the Abbe Sicard. The good Abbe received him with joy, gave him some hours of instruction every week, and finally consented to his bringing to this country Laurent Clerc, a distinguished deaf teacher in the Paris School.

During Mr. Gallaudet's absence the gentlemen under whose auspices he had gone abroad, had effected an organization, and in May, 1816, obtained a charter from the Legislature of Connecticut under the title of "The Connecticut Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," a designation which was subsequently changed to its present title "The American Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb."

The Asylum was opened on April 15th, 1817, with seven pupils, under Mr. Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc, but before the end of the year, the number of pupils had so increased that an additional teacher was required. Subsequently other teachers became necessary as the school increased in influence and the number of pupils.

Dr. Gallaudet remained at the head of the school till 1830, and Mr. Clerc continued as teacher during the whole of his career in America, except for six months, which he spent in Philadelphia in 1821-22.

Upon his retirement as Principal Dr. Gallaudet was succeeded by Lewis Weld, who was successively followed by Rev. W. W. Turner, Rev. Collins Stone and Dr. Job Williams, the present distinguished principal, who following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors, maintains the American Asylum in its position at the head of all the Schools for the Deaf in New England and second to none in the world.

NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION.

The first convention of deaf-mutes, and from which eventually sprung the present New England Gallaudet Association, was held in Montpelier, Vt., on the 18th of February, 1852. The deaf-mutes convened at the suggestion of George M. Lucas, of Bradford, Vt., its object being to raise funds for a suitable memorial to Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of deaf-mute education in America. Mr. Lucas was temporary chairman. Prayer was offered by

thy address, from which we make our brief extract: "His memory will be cherished by succeeding generations, although he sleeps on his dusty pillow. * * * His pure fame will gild a precious page in the volume of our country's history."

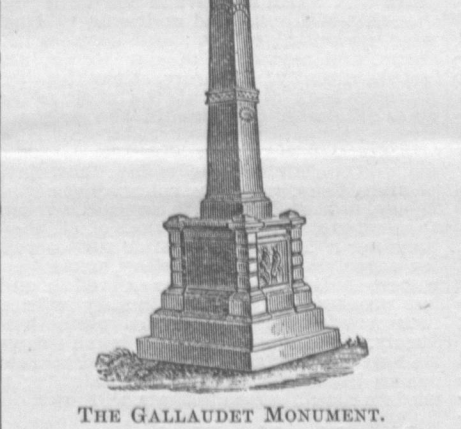


THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET.
(Founder of the American Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.)

John O. David, of Amherst, N. H. Permanent officers and a managing committee were elected as follows: David W. Phelps, President; George M. Lucas, Secretary; Committee: Galen H. Atkins, Waterbury; J. S.

In the following year, the deaf-mutes of Vermont and Massachusetts met in Montpelier. The date of the meeting was February 23d, 24th, 1853.

Jonathan P. Marsh, now living in Boston, opened the meeting with prayer.



THE GALLAUDET MONUMENT.

The officers elected were: President, Pliny O. Burnham, Middletown, Vt.; Vice-President, Daniel W. Phelps, Middlebury, Vt.; Secretary, William B. Swett, Nashua, N. H.; Assistant-Secretary, Joseph O. Sanger, Westboro, Mass.; Treasurer, Jonathan P. Marsh, Roxbury, Mass.

The progress of the Gallaudet Memorial was reported, and addresses on the same were made by Thomas Brown, John O. David, and short speeches by Messrs. Barret, Sanger, Rowe and Phelps. George M. Lucas then made a few remarks, suggesting and urging that a society be formed for mutual and educational improvement, to meet annually at such place as might be selected. This was the first step towards the formation of the present New England Gallaudet Association. Nothing, however, was done to carry out the suggestion at

active in the history of the Association. There are now on the roll over seventy active members. There is a fair sum in the treasury, and a bequest of \$500, made by the late Miss Morrison, is in the hands of a trustee, the interest being used to defray necessary expenses and legitimate projects of the Association.

Edwin Wellington Frisbee, who is believed to be the youngest president of the New England Gallaudet Association ever elected, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., February 26th, 1856. After having lived in Maine several years, his parents moved to Charlestown, Mass., when the boy was only six years old. He lost his hearing by a fall at the age of eleven months. He is the son of John L. Frisbee, the well known naval architect and instructor in the evening school for the City of Boston. He attended the Hartford Institution for seven years, and afterwards was for a time a student at the National Deaf-Mute College. While at the former institution, he learned the trade of cabinet-making. In 1877, he entered the employ of "Uncle Sam" at the navy yard, and also assisted his father in the construction and care of boats. He early developed a taste for athletics, and by the time he had reached his majority, had won a reputation for powers of pluck and endurance and a record at running and pedestrianism. He carried away twenty-nine prizes in different contests. He is married, and finds his greatest happiness at the domestic fireside with his wife (nee Jennie Payson Leach). He was secretary of the jubilee in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, which occurred December 9th and 10th, 1887, at the historic Faneuil Hall in Boston. He being one of the organizers of the Gallaudet Society for Deaf-Mutes, was elected as its president for seven successive terms. During his service, he has always been prominent as an advocate of every good measure and a foe to all that was bad. He has mainly strain of true independence in his character. He has shown himself in favor of



REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D.D.
(General Manager Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes.)

memory of him who pitied the mutes in their ignorance and misfortune, and spent his life for the amelioration of their condition and the advancement of their education.

Thomas Brown, of Henniker, N. H., made an eloquent speech, and, referring to Gallaudet, said: "We all lament his loss as 'our father, our teacher, and our guide' * * * None could excel him in amiableness, patience, and diligence in doing good. Sometimes we called him the Christ-like in human shape."

John O. David also made a long-

Rev. W. W. Turner, then Princi-

pal of the American Asylum, was notified of the formation of the Association, and he at once sent a very encouraging letter, in which he prophesied that "good to the deaf and dumb will grow out of your movement."

Up to this time, all was smooth sailing. But on May 29th, 1854, the embryo organization "struck a snag," in the shape of an "opposition meeting," held in Boston on that day. The constitution and by-laws were mercilessly criticized, especially the clause in which the Association assumed the responsibility and undertook the publication of a periodical called "The Gallaudet Guide and Deaf-Mute Companion." The hatchet was finally buried at the meeting held in connection with the unveiling of the Gallaudet Statue at Hartford, September 6th, 1854.

In 1856, at Concord, N. H., the Association held its next convention, at which Laurent Clerc was present as an honored guest and as Orator of the day. A grand dinner was held at the American House, impromptu toasts being proposed and responded to. At this meeting, a petition to the trustees of the American Asylum was drawn up and signed, asking that Laurent Clerc be allowed to retire as teacher, and that he be given a sufficient pension to comfortably support him in his old age.

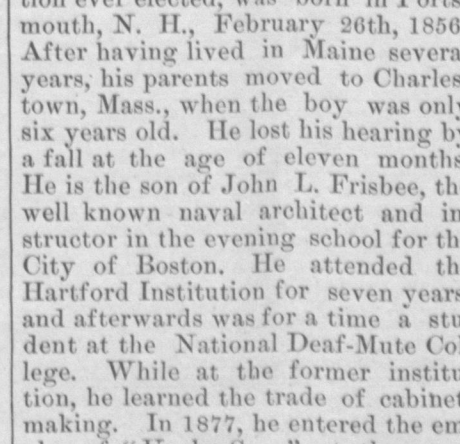
From this time onward conventions have been held biennially, save on one or two occasions when the regular time of meeting was postponed, the officers holding over until the next convention. The past ten or twelve years have been the most



AMERICAN ASYLUM FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

tor. During the administration of President Grant, his father filled the important position of First Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Mr. Sawyer received his early education in the Clarke Institution for the Deaf at Northampton, Mass., and then entered the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D. C., where he remained three years. Upon leaving college, he served as a clerk in several of the departments of the Government at Washington.



EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, PH.D., LL.D.
(President of the National Deaf-Mute College.)

years, severing his connection in 1878. He worked in the Fairbanks Scale Factory for five years, but eight years ago moved to Chelsea, Mass., and has been employed up to the present time in a picture-frame factory in Boston.

In 1880, Mr. Bigelow was united in marriage to Miss Flora B. Ladd, of Island Pond, Vt. The fruit of this union is a handsome little girl, now nine years old, and in possession of all of the five senses.

Mr. George C. Sawyer, the present Secretary of the Association was born in Cambridge, Mass., on Sep-

tember 2d, 1860. After some years' residence at this place, his family removed to Charleston, S. C., where they resided for nine years. In this interval, his father was Collector of the Port of Charleston, and was subsequently elected United States Sena-



DR. JOB WILLIAMS.
(Principal of the American Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.)

tor. During the administration of President Grant, his father filled the important position of First Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Mr. Sawyer received his early education in the Clarke Institution for the Deaf at Northampton, Mass., and then entered the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D. C., where he remained three years. Upon leaving college, he served as a clerk in several of the departments of the Government at Washington.

In 1884, he removed to Boston, Mass., where he has resided ever since. At present he is employed in a well known electrotype establishment in that city. Two years ago he married Miss Louisa Carton, and is blessed with a bright little son, who

is the light and happiness of his parents' fireside. Mr. Sawyer is well known to the deaf generally throughout the country, and is of a courteous, generous nature, which makes him hosts of friends, to whom he is ever faithful.



One day, when he awoke rational,

he was greatly surprised to see those in his room talking in what he thought a whispering tone, as he could not hear what was said.

At last, however, the unpleasant fact that he was deaf dawned upon him.

It was found he had forgotten all he had learned, even to the learning of a, b, c. To facilitate that learning his father, a man of rare good judgment, procured a box of alphabet letters, and those he used by himself and other members of the family to teach the deaf boy object lessons.

Whatever he wanted he was required to ask for orally, to the best of his ability, all mistakes being kindly corrected, but never laughed at. Thus judiciously managed he gained confidence in his own powers, and slowly, but surely, progressed in ability to talk and read the lips. He soon became very fond of books.

While Mr. Weld was Principal, his father took him to the American Asylum at Hartford, but as articulation was not then practised, after due consultation it was decided that the risk of losing his speech for want of practice, would be great if he remained in the school and learned the sign-language, so he returned to New Bedford and continued to study at home. By the time he was sixteen years old he had become so well skilled in lip reading that he could understand what his people said quite well, and also could understand much said by other persons.

When he was seventeen years old, his father, who was in the Fire Insurance business, wishing to give him as much practical business education as he could, took him into his office, and with the hope of encouraging him to form careful, honest business habits, set a price upon all his work, paying him the price for everything he did well, and withholding it whenever he made a mistake.

In this way Mr. Tillinghast learned to be exact—to a degree which makes him what he is now—one of the most scrupulously just, high-principled, reliable men in the deaf-mute community. So earnest were his endeavors to profit by the advantages offered him, that at the end of the first year, although his earnings amounted to only thirty-five dollars, he was much pleased and proud when the amount was counted out to him from time to time, and he was obliged to give a receipt for the same. In order to still further improve his articulation and power of lip reading, he was obliged to watch carefully the lips of all who came into the office on business, which he found of much use to him.

After his marriage, the insurance business increasing, and his services having become valuable, his father, in order to retain him, allowed him to act independently as agent for a company.

The services of a Justice of the Peace being often needed in connection with the business, in 1868 he was commissioned to act in that capacity, discharging his duties so well that in 1869 he was appointed a commissioner to qualify Civil Officers, which he now holds.

Previous to his marriage he had taken no special interest in deaf-mutes, probably because he knew none, but seeing in the Boston papers frequent notices of their meetings, his curiosity was finally aroused, and being in Boston one Sabbath he attended their service. Although he could not understand their signs, he was so much interested in them as a people, that later he attended and was introduced to several of their number.

In 1856, wishing to improve his knowledge of language he purchased a large Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, which proved a great help, both in understanding and in the pronunciation of words. For fiction he never cared, always preferring solid, instructive works, especially delighting in the study of phrenology, physiology and the laws of life and health, and lives of remarkable men, studies that proved of much service in the preservation of health to himself and family.

As his father advanced in years he entrusted to his son the entire management of his private business, in 1876, the year in which he died, confiding to his care his mother, and appointing him sole executor of the estate, and trustee for two three persons under his will. He was also previously appointed trustee for three other persons. Now, at the age of fifty-nine, in addition to all these home responsibilities we find him a

[Continued on third page.]

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 164th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday. It is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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CONTRIBUTIONS.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are also responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.
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DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Station M, New York City.

Inquiries concerning the whereabouts of individuals, will be charged for at the price of ten cents a line.

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

THE JOURNAL, always ready for any emergency, ever on the alert to give its readers the best and most faithful reports of great events, presents this week to every subscriber a finely illustrated newspaper. The 75th anniversary of the beginning of deaf-mute education in America, is a proper and fitting occasion for the deaf to demonstrate their appreciation and joy and gratitude. The Celebration of the anniversary is therefore something that will live in history and should be chronicled with care. The JOURNAL's report is of an extended and detailed character, and any one reading it has a word-picture of the happenings which is almost equal to being present in person and witnessing for himself. The engravings of the officers and those on the first page, with the exception of the building and Laurent Clerc, are all the work of a clever young deaf-mute engraver of New York City—Mr. E. Souweine.

As the price of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL will be one dollar a year, after October 1st, it is hardly necessary to say that it will give more deaf-mute news for the money than any other newspaper of its class, and will continue to be what many of its readers so often call it: "The greatest deaf-mute newspaper on earth!"

We publish on the fourth page the proceedings of the convention held in Harrisburg, Pa., by the Pennsylvania Association for the Advancement of the Deaf. This association has always been noted for the high character of its meetings. Definite objects are always aimed at, the chief one this year (as it has been for several years) is a Home for aged and infirm deaf-mutes. The progress of the movement has thus far been very gratifying, which is entirely due to the work and efforts of the deaf themselves. Over \$3,000 of the contemplated \$10,000 has been secured, and before many years elapse a retreat will have been provided for those unfortunates who now are thrown upon the charity of the community, or are lonely and suffering inmates of County Almshouses. Prof. Jenkins' masterly address will appear next week.

OWING to the great amount of space taken up by the reports of the great gathering at Hartford and the convention at Harrisburg, Pa., we are unable to print several articles of news that have been sent in. We hope our correspondents and readers will be indulgent in the present instance, and find solace for any disappointment they may feel, in the excellent illustrated edition with its well-filled columns of interesting and instructive reading matter.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

WEST 15TH STREET NEAR 5TH AVENUE.

On Sunday, September 4th, deaf-mutes are invited to the Holy Communion at 8 A.M., or 12 noon. The afternoon sign-service will be at 2:45 o'clock.

CHURCH NOTICE.

The Holy Communion will be celebrated for deaf-mutes next Sunday, September 4th, at 3 P.M., in Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

NOTICE.

Services for Catholic deaf-mutes will be held in St. Francis Xavier's College Building (entrance on West 15th Street), Sunday afternoon, September 4th. Mr. James F. Donnelly will discourse. All Catholic deaf-mutes of New York City and vicinity are cordially invited to be present.

THE COMMITTEE.

The Guild for Christian Work.

The Guild for Christian Work will hold its first autumn meeting in St. David's, Brooklyn, next Thursday evening, September 8th, at eight o'clock. A full meeting is requested as plans of interest to the work of the coming Fall are to be submitted and voted upon.

Married.

On Wednesday, August 17th, 1892, Mr. Thomas Monroe to Miss Jessie Barney, at Flint, Mich.

HARTFORD.

The N. E. G. A. Convention.

THE CELEBRATION, LEVEE AND "BANQUET."

HARTFORD, Aug. 27.—Throughout the day, deaf-mutes from all parts of New England arrived to participate in the joyous celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the first Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb in the New World. By eight in the evening, at least three hundred had arrived, and the hotel accommodations for late comers was rather limited. This was because of the Charter Oak races and the fact that great numbers had engaged rooms in advance.

The Asylum gave lodging to many of the older graduates, officials connected with the Celebration, and ladies without escort.

The gently-sloping lawn in front of



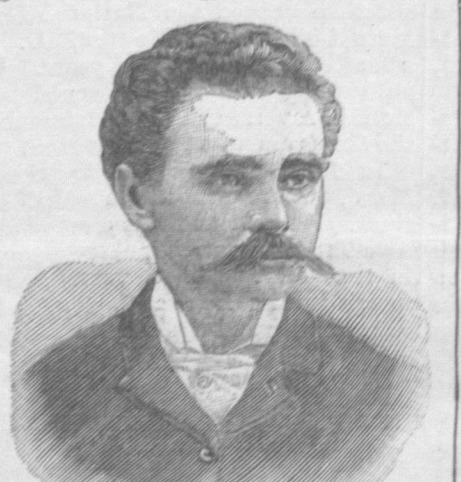
EDWIN W. FRISBEE,
President of the N. E. G. A.

the Asylum had a neat and well-kept appearance, with its giant elm shade trees and neatly-trimmed sward of green.

Over the main entrance was a rising sun with the letter A of the manual alphabet in the centre, and above it the words "Let there be light," beneath at corners two shields with "1817" and "1892" inscribed diagonally thereon, and between them in large letters, "American Asylum." The whole enclosed in two silken flags of the stars and stripes, while on either side, running almost the entire length of the piazza, were the flags of the United States and France, respectively, caught up in graceful folds.

Over the door was the word "Welcome," and in his office at the right Principal Williams was busy for hours greeting each newcomer with a hearty handshake, and then assigning rooms to parties entitled to the hospitalities of the Asylum.

In the girls' study room were groups of graduates old and young, with here and there visitors from New York State. It was both pathetic and joyful to witness the greetings of gray-haired men and matrons upon whom Time's finger had left its impress. When last together, they were boys and girls in whose breasts hope and ambition for the future glowed with impatient anticipation.



F. W. BIGELOW,
Vice-President of N. E. G. A.

and now after many years, during which they have borne life's burden, have experienced its vicissitudes, have felt the warmth of summer suns and chill of winter rains, they meet together and clasp hands with almost tearful joy. Until nearly midnight their fingers flashed and arms gyrated with a wealth of reminiscence, when wearied but happy all retired to rest.

Sunday brought twenty-six New-Yorkers by the boat. Others from the same city made the trip by the lighting express train of the New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

By half-past ten, Sunday morning, August 28th, the chapel was comfortably filled by the delegates and their friends. Upon the wall, above the platform was the greeting

"On Earth Peace Good Will Toward Men."

Beneath this was a large painting of Gallaudet, and a small one of Clerc, the frames being encircled by wreaths of myrtle, and flanked by festoons of American and French flags. Along the walls of the chapel hung pictures of Weld, Turner, the two Stones and a profile of Bartlett, the frames decorated with American flags. On the platform, besides the reading desk, were stands holding choice plants and flowers, which with the flags and wreaths formed a tasteful picture.

At eleven o'clock, Dr. Williams began the service with an invocation concluding with the Lord's Prayer. Rev. Job Turner then read from the Scriptures, John 1:1-18, 29-34. This was followed by an earnest prayer by Dr. Fay. The sermon was then delivered by Dr. Williams. Taking as his text, St. John 8:12, "Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." He showed that darkness and light are ever in opposition. Darkness represents gloom, sadness and fear, while light portrays brightness, joy and courage. Before the advent of Christ all the world was in the darkness of sin, suffering and sorrow. Christ came like the rising sun, bringing the light of peace and knowledge that overcame ignorance and brought happiness to mankind. While Christ was unknown, the idea that ruled men were that might was right, that we should have eye for eye and hate our enemies. Christ taught forbearance, justice and charity to mankind.

There are three kinds of light—moral, intellectual and spiritual. Nature furnishes us moral light. Christ teaches light; and where he is not known darkness, sin, cruelty and ignorance rule. Christ is the light of classes of people. To his teachings we owe the present advanced condition of women, of the insane, of the blind and deaf, and of all other unfortunates. We have but to behold the caste ridden condition of India and the slavery in the East to see the fruit of darkness. Where the light of Christ shines, there happiness prevails. Consider the reformations effected by the Five Points Mission, the Cremona Mission, the abolition of slavery in our country, and such work of Christian missions as evidences of light that has overcome darkness. But though Christ has brought life, all have not yet seen it. Some refuse to see it and with what consequences! Compare the end of the devout Christian meeting death with smiles of joy with the ignorant set who goes to his grave with hardened indifference and no thought of the terrible beyond. One has seen the light and followed it to everlasting happiness, the other spurned its rays and grapes to everlasting darkness.

Have you this light? Let us hope so, and pray God to guide us in following it, so that we may at length arrive at those realms of eternal light—Heaven.

The sermon which was carefully attended to by the large audience, was followed by prayer by Dr. Williams, after which Rev. Job Turner gave the benediction and the services were concluded.

At 3 P.M., the chapel was again well filled in attendance at the service conducted by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, assisted by Rev. Dr. Clerc and Rev. Mr. Turner. It was a peculiarly edifying sight to see the two sons of the first American teachers, humbly kneeling on the platform, with the pictures of their fathers gazing at them from overhead, while the sons continued their work in the field, which their parents had prepared.

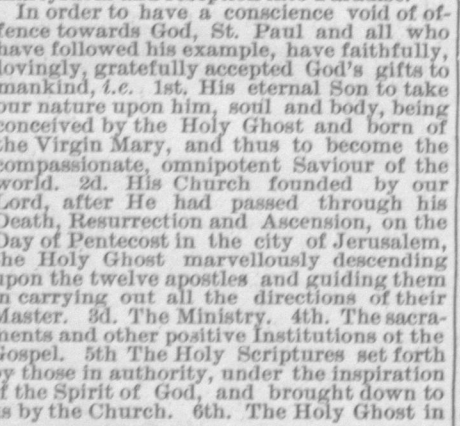
The service was in accordance with the Episcopal ritual.

Dr. Clerc read the first part of the service, concluding with the Twenty-third Psalm. Dr. Gallaudet next read the lesson for the day, taking the Epistle and Gospel for the Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Rev. Mr. Turner read the Apostle's Creed and offered prayer. This was followed by Dr. Gallaudet's sermon.

"And herein do I exercise myself to have a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men."—Acts 24:16.

These words were spoken by Saint Paul, the remarkable apostle to the Gentiles, as he stood before Felix, the Governor, to reply to the accusations which had been brought against him by the Jews. How wonderfully St. Paul's conscience had been enlightened and educated since the Lord Jesus Christ appeared to him on the way from Jerusalem to Damascus. This moulding process went on till the day of St. Paul's martyrdom and reception into Paradise.

In order to have a conscience void of offence towards God, St. Paul and all who have followed his example have faithfully, lovingly, gratefully accepted God's gifts to mankind, i.e. 1st. His eternal Son to take our nature upon him, soul and body, being conceived by the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary, and thus to become the compassionate, omnipotent Saviour of the world. 2d. His Church founded by our Lord, after he had passed through his Death, Resurrection and Ascension, on the Day of Pentecost in the city of Jerusalem, the Holy Ghost marvellously descending upon the twelve apostles and guiding them for carrying out all the directions of their Master. 3d. The Ministry. 4th. The sacraments and other positive institutions of the Gospel. 5th. The Holy Scriptures set forth the will of God, and the instruction of the Spirit of God, and brought down to us by the Church. 6th. The Holy Ghost in

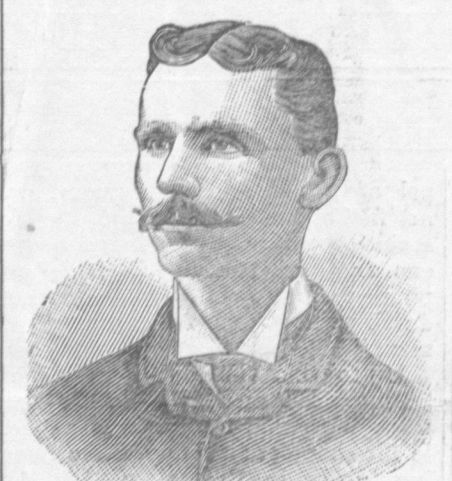


GEORGE A. HOLMES.

all His wonderful operations and gracious helps. Those who really accept these divine gifts become penitent, believing, lovingly communicants of the Church of Christ and thus are cultivating conscience void of offence towards God. Those who turn away from these gifts, harden their consciences and, unless they repent, will pass out of this world under a dark cloud of sin, as well as representing here today my fellow citizens, I hope this anniversary may not only be pleasant to you, but profitable to us. The life which the elder George A. Holmes found here in 1817 has greatly changed. He found here to-day in this institution and its kindred institutions throughout the land are far from being the same as were. By co-operation of work and thought the present can be made better. I hope the assembling of those who understand our needs will result in practical benefit.

I take pleasure in bidding you welcome to our city. May you enjoy your stay among us as much as we shall enjoy your presence. In order to have a conscience void of

fence toward men, St. Paul and all who have followed his example, have striven to be consistent members of the Church of Christ by studying and practising the Sermon on the Mount, and all the other practical instructions of Him who came to be the Teacher as well as the Saviour of mankind. They have cultivated faith, hope, charity, forgiveness, temperance, sincerity, honesty, patience, perseverance, and all the other Christian graces, constantly using prayer and all the other means of spiritual growth. They have sacredly observed the marriage vows, and the solemn duties arising from the various relation in life between parents and children, brothers and sisters, teachers and pupils, employers and the employed, ministers and people. They have kept the laws of the country in which their lot was cast. Such persons have honestly desired to do right under all circumstances, and as they advance in life their consciences become more active, so that some things will seem wrong which did not formerly. They become less and less selfish, and more and more like Christ. God help us all to be true to the light and knowledge we have received, so that our example and our influence may encourage our comrades in life's mysterious journey, to be faithful unto the end. Then shall the



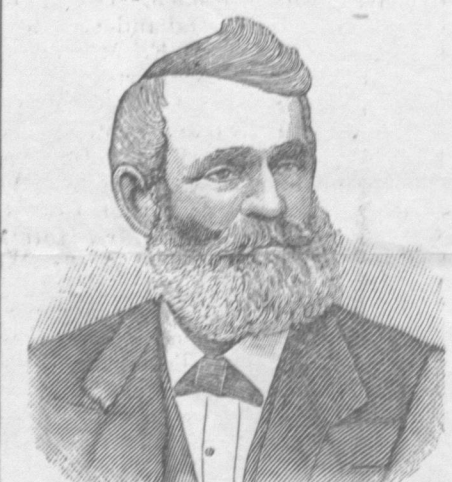
GEORGE C. SAWYER,
Secretary of the N. E. G. A.

angels bear us to Paradise, and after the resurrection and the judgment, we shall be gloriously ushered into the Heavenly City to reign with Christ forever. What great things have been accomplished by conscientious men and women! We can recall many who have been connected with the American Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb during the last seventy-five years. Let us cultivate our consciences, and all will be well with us here and hereafter.

Upon the conclusion of the sermon, Dr. Gallaudet offered a prayer and pronounced the benediction.

At seven in the evening, a conference was held in the chapel, being led by Mr. Wm. Bailey, of Beverly, Mass. The topic under the consideration was repentance, and it was discussed by Messrs. Bailey, Lindi, Turner and Frisbee.

MONDAY, August 29:—The first session of the Eighteenth Biennial Convention of the New England Gallaudet Association began promptly at 10 o'clock A.M., with President Frisbee in the chair. Mayor Hyde, of Hartford, sat on the platform with Principal Williams. Jonathan P.



JOHN T. TILLINGHAST.

Marsh, one of the first pupils of the Asylum, implored the Divine guidance upon the deliberations of the convention, Dr. Gallaudet interpreting orally.

Mayor Hyde then delivered an address of welcome, Prof. Abel S. Clark interpreting it into the sign-language:—

MAYOR HYDE'S WELCOME.

Mr. President and members of the Association:—Those who seventy-five years ago began here the work of instructing the deaf and dumb little thought how widespread would be the results of their efforts. Little did they imagine that one day in the closing years of the century in which they lived such an assembly as this would gather here to do honor to their names and work.

Herein I think lies a peculiar sweetness in the celebration of which this is the opening hour. Their work was one of unselfish love for those who had much need of help and care. Centuries had come and gone and but little had been done to open the gates which shut out from almost any chance of usefulness in life the great number of those whose ears were closed to the pleasant sounds which make life a thing to be desired. Here systematic effort began to bring into the lives of such the possibilities which have ever surrounded those whose ears are quick to hear and whose lips are free to express the thoughts and purposes of the mind. What faith and courage must have been there! How great the good results we here to-day can testify and not only we, but the thousands scattered throughout the length and breadth of our land, giving light to happy homes, pushing forward to success the schemes of active business life and aiding in the conduct of public affairs.

Truly, in these days we can little realize the hopeless condition of that time when the deaf, the dumb and the blind were placed in the same category with insane persons, idiots and those of feeble mind. To-day life holds out almost as many hopes and bright possibilities to the baby which cannot hear its mother's lullaby and whose lips will never gladden the mother's heart with childish prattle as to the hearing and speaking child.

Friends, Hartford feels proud of its association with this Institution. It has ever been an object for which the time and services of some of our best citizens have been engaged. We wish it to grow in usefulness and we hope we may gain some aid from your experience. As a member of its Executive Board, as well as representing here today my fellow citizens, I hope this anniversary may not only be pleasant to you, but profitable to us. The life which the elder George A. Holmes found here in 1817 has greatly changed. He found here to-day in this institution and its kindred institutions throughout the land are far from being the same as were. By co-operation of work and thought the present can be made better. I hope the assembling of those who understand our needs will result in practical benefit.

I take pleasure in bidding you welcome to our city. May you enjoy your stay among us as much as we shall enjoy your presence.

Mayor Hyde's speech was loudly

applauded and a rising vote of thanks was tendered him.

President Frisbee read his address, (Prof. Clark interpreting), which is appended:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It gives me much pleasure to be able to congratulate you upon being permitted to again assemble on this, the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the opening of the first school in the United States of America, and the Eighteenth Biennial Convention of the New England Gallaudet Association. The men who have occupied this chair, or my predecessors, have been men of talent and of sterling integrity, and upon assuming the duties which the Seventeenth Biennial Convention conferred upon me, I invoked the aid of our Heavenly Father, and also asked of those who were on the other shore to inspire me with their spirit.

I hope that my acts have your approval, so that when this convention shall have selected my successor, I shall have my name recorded in the history of this Association, as the officers of the Association for the hearty co-operation. The financial standing of the Association will be given to you by your Treasurer and Trustees.

A brief history of the organization of the New England Gallaudet Association may be interesting to the younger ladies and gentlemen. It was organized in Vermont, Mr. G. O. M. Lucas, of Vermont, who was the first to have started the idea of a society—a d others of Vermont, thought of the New England Gallaudet Association, and Silver Pitcher Presentation to Gallaudet, and Clerc, on the 25th of September, 1850, and invited other deaf-mutes from Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts to a pleasant social meeting in Montpelier, Vt., February 23d and 24th, 1853, and a large party of deaf-mutes went there. He discussed the question of forming, of holding an association of unfortunates, of holding a purpose of holding regular conventions or social reunions, etc. The said meeting resulted in a constitutional committee, consisting of Thomas Brown, Chairman, for New Hampshire; Geo. M. Lucas, for Vermont; H. P. Hunt, for Maine; J. P. Webb, for Massachusetts; and Wm. B. Sweet, of New Hampshire, was temporary secretary. It took him five days to frame the original Constitution. I saw in the Constitution that the Society was to meet once a year. The said Constitution, with a few alterations, was adopted in Hartford, September 7th, 1854, after a hard struggle with the Boston party, who had opposed Mr. Brown's plan. The first president of the New England Gallaudet Association. He used to call it a "victorious adoption of the name of the New England Gallaudet Association for Deaf-Mutes over Boston opposition. All the members of the constitutional committee passed away, except Messrs. J. P. Marsh, of Boston, aged seventy-eight years, and Wm. Martin Chamberlain, an instructor of the Rome Institution for the Deaf, and also editor of the *Rome Register*. A wide credit was due to Mr. Brown, who effected an alteration concerning the said title of this Association, and therefore the Association is founded on a permanent basis and popularity.

As to the \$500 Miss Eliza Morrison, a deaf-mute of New Hampshire, bequeathed to the New England Gallaudet Association, the credit was due to Mr. Brown, who effected an alteration concerning the said title of this Association, and therefore the Association is founded on a permanent basis and popularity. They were both bosom friends. Mr. John T. Tillinghast, as one of the Trustees, at the time of the Concord, N. H., Convention two years ago, since he received the bequest he invested the money from place to place, and at last found a place which was as safe as any which could be found, and it gives 7 per cent. interest per annum, payable every six months. Up to the time of the Seventeenth Biennial Convention of this Association, he gave the different Trustees \$400 in all as interest on the \$500, which goes to show that the money received in this way has been invested judiciously by Mr. Tillinghast, who justly deserves every thanks of this Association. Through the Secretary, I learn that while the money is not invested in the name of the Association, he gave the different Trustees \$2000, he has given instructions to his son to turn over \$500 to the New England Gallaudet Association upon his death. We, the officers, would gladly have every deaf-mute of New England in the work enrolling them as members of this Association.

The first president was Thomas Brown, of New Hampshire, then came in order: Geo. Wing, of Maine; Wm. B. Sweet, of New Hampshire; John T. Tillinghast, of Massachusetts; Wm. H. Weeks, of Connecticut; Oscar Kinsman, of Rhode Island; Edwin W. Frisbee, of Massachusetts.

I regret to say that there was no record of the proceedings of the First Anniversary of the Founding of the First School for the "American Asylum"—in the Secretary's, and that no list of officers had been kept from the commencement until 1859, when they ceased for nearly twenty years. With the assistance of Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Tillinghast prepared a list of conventions, the years in which they were held, and the officers elected on each occasion, which was as nearly correct as they could make it. The records should be kept and added to, as time rolls on. I consider the presidents and the secretaries during that time, responsible for the omission of records.

DEATHS.

Our former members have gone to that country from whose home they never return. April 6th, 1891, Mrs. Sarah Coffin Lynde died. Previous to her attack of paralysis she had been suffering with kidney trouble, and after she was stricken by paralysis she had struggled between life and death. When her family physician notified her of the fact that there was not the slightest hope for her, she humbly submitted to divine will without a murmur. She remained conscious till ten minutes before her death, dying very peacefully. She was born in Alton, N. H., June 6th, 1827, educated at Hartford, entering the principalship of the late Lewis Weld, in 1838, and graduating in 1843. She was a woman full of noble works, and a devoted mother, and was ever ready and anxious to help when called upon, and always endeavoring to further the interests of the deaf. She conducted the Bible Class at the Boston Deaf-Mute Society, since she began her work about fourteen years ago. She left a beloved husband and two bright young daughters, who keenly felt the loss of such a good wife and mother.

Mr. Albert C. Hargrave departed this



JOHN FREDERICK FLYNN.

life after several years' suffering from consumption. April 14th, 1891, He was resigned to his fate, and passed into the presence of his Maker peacefully and calmly. He was in his 33d year, and a former pupil of both the American Asylum and the National Deaf-Mute College. His gentle and unselfish nature endeared him to many friends, who deeply regret the loss of "Honest" Hargrave.

We are here to do honor to him who was the founder of this, the first school in the United States. From this others have

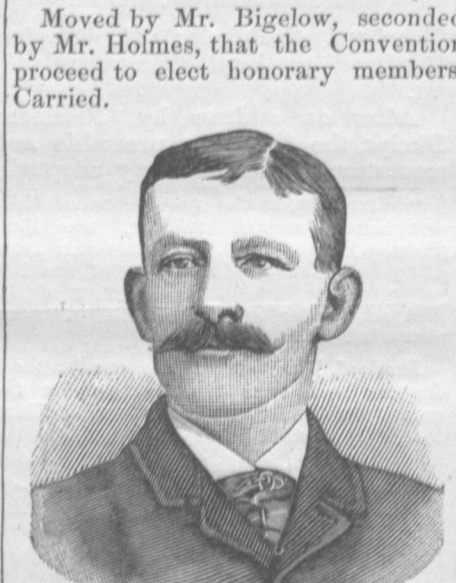
sprung into existence, until now nearly every State has a school for its own. I am proud to be able to speak of this dear old school, for it was here that the light of reason first entered my soul. Is it possible that there ever was a time when deaf-mutes could not by any conventional method save signs for their ideas? It is indeed true that seventy-five years ago there was no school in America in which could be taught, and when we contemplate the progress which has been made in these seventy-five years, we should lift our eyes and hands in prayer to Him who gave us our friend and benefactor, Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. The Lord gave the Nation a Washington and a Lincoln, and he also gave a Gallaudet to free us from the ignorance and darkness in which we had so long been groping.

Thanks to great and good men who have passed on, we are now quite equal to our hearing brethren. We become mechanics, and many of us show a marked degree of proficiency. We are sailors, and guide our barks over the troubled sea. Of course we cannot well learn to be doctors or judges, but by close application we can make ourselves proficient in the arts. Much less of the success of life is in reality dependent upon accident, or what is called "luck," than is commonly supposed. Far more depends upon the objects which a man proposes to himself, what attainments he aspires to, what is the circle that bounds his vision and his thoughts, what he chooses not to be educated for but to educate himself for, whether he looks to the end and aim of the whole of life or only to the present day or hour, whether he listens to the voice of indolence or vulgar pleasure, or to the stirring voice in his own soul urging his ambition on to the highest objects. Consider for a moment what must the immediate effects of a general adoption of a system of mental instruction be? How powerfully would it work by way of encouragement to laudable ambition, and yourselves would be the result of one hundred thousand minds engaged at the same moment in the study of mechanical science, urged only the daily motions of interest, to acquire new skill or invent new improvements?

My friends, I will detain you no longer. The remarks which I have addressed to you have been unavoidably of a loose and desultory nature. They have been thrown together, not in the abundance of my leisure but of my labors. Such as they are, I trust they may receive your indulgence, if not their full measure, at least, as a small tribute to the merit of our Institution.

I conclude with the reflection naturally arising from the subject, that as this true end of philosophy is to render us wiser and happier, so its tendency is to warm our hearts, and to elevate our affections, and make us in the highest sense religious beings. When we contemplate the physical creation, and observe, from the minutest atom up to the highest intelligence, continual displays of infinite wisdom, power and goodness, when we trace out by the light of science and laws which govern the material world and observe the order and harmony; when we turn our thoughts within us, and endeavor to learn what we ourselves are; and consider the nature and capacities of our minds, and feel the divinity, as it were, within us; when we look abroad at the curious plays of human invention in the arts and arrangements of life; and see how man has acquired dominion over the earth, and the power of the air and the water; how is it possible, I say, when we contemplate such things, not to look up with awe and admiration and gratitude to our Maker of all these blessings? How is it possible not to read for ourselves a higher destiny, where our powers shall be permitted to expand in endless progression, and continually witness new wonders of the divine perfection? Surely, in the contemplation of such things, we may well exclaim: "Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; in wisdom thou hast made them all!"

Moved by Mr. Bigelow, seconded by Mr. Holmes, that the Convention proceed to elect honorary members. Carried.



W. A. DEERING.

Discussion ensued concerning a clause in the By-Laws in relation to honorary members. It was participated in by Messrs. Sawyer, Bigelow, Knight, Livingstone and Erbe. Eventually the clause was suspended by vote of the members. The following were elected:

Honorary Members.—E. A. Hodgson, Prof. T. F. Fox, W. M. Chamberlain, T. I. Lounsbury, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Soper, Rev. Job Turner, John Wilkinson, M. Thomas, Rev. Dr. Clerc, Prof. A. G. Draper, Theo. A. Froehlich, George Reynolds, Dr. Job Williams, E. Souweine, John B. Hotchkiss, Mr. and Mrs. Atwood, C. Q. Mann, W. R. Cullingworth, Mrs. E. N. Bowes, Mr. and Mrs. Heyman, Miss S. Howard, Mrs. W. E. Dean, Miss Kate Blauvelt, Prof. A. Clark, Mayor Hyde.

Secretary Sawyer read the minutes of the Concord meeting, and made his report of business transacted during the interval since the last Convention. His report was accepted.

The minutes of the Board meetings were not read, but ordered to be placed on the record book.

Treasurer Lester reported:

RECEIPTS.
Cash on hand, \$43 04
Church collection, 7 01
Membership fees, 35 50
Interest on Morrison Bequest, 70 00
Total receipts, \$155 55

EXPENSES.	
Rent of Hall (Concord),	\$20 00
Advertising,	5 00
Contingent expenses,	112 47
Total expenses,	\$137 47
RECAPITULATION.	
Total receipts,	\$155 55
" expenses,	137 47
Balance on hand,	18 08
Morrison Legacy,	500 00
Grand Total,	\$518 08

The report was accepted.

The convention, on motion of Mr. Tillinghast, took a recess until 2 P.M.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session opened with prayer by Prof. W. H. Weeks, of Hartford.

Mr. J. T. Tillinghast, Trustee of the Morrison Bequest (\$500), said that he had been custodian of the money for sixteen years, and thought it time to give the work and responsibility to some one else. I had for many years been drawing interest at 7 per cent, and was safe. He now desired to give the money into the hands of three new trustees, and resign his office.

Mr. Weeks counselled the members not to accept his resignation. It was hard to find another such careful and clever business man as Mr. Tillinghast.

Mr. Kinsman paid a tribute to Mr. Tillinghast's honesty and capability, and urged him to reconsider his decision.

Mr. Tillinghast said his decision was irrevocable.

Mr. Sawyer, seconded by Mr. Weeks, then moved that Mr. Tillinghast's resignation be accepted. The convention thereupon accepted the resignation.

A committee of three, Messrs. Chamberlain, Fox and Packard, was appointed to draft a resolution (expressive of the sense of the association) on the services rendered by Mr. Tillinghast as trustee of the Morrison Bequest.

President Frisbee made a few remarks upon the smooth way in which business had been transacted during the day. Many of the members, however, had not availed themselves of the privileges to which each was entitled. He hoped that none of them would feel diffident about addressing the convention, if they had anything to say.

Mr. Erbe expressed regret that the Morrison Bequest would go into new hands. He eulogized Mr. Tillinghast, and said he felt that those present agreed with him in his estimate of the man.

Mr. Knight said some of the deaf were unfair and suspicious, and he was astonished that to learn that some of them entertained a lurking suspicion concerning one who had given so many years of work and effort for the welfare of the association as Mr. Tillinghast.

Mr. Fox.—Mr. President, if I understand Mr. Sawyer's motion correctly, it was simply for the appointing of a committee to prepare resolutions of regret at Mr. Tillinghast's resignation, and has nothing to do with the selection of new trustees.

Mr. Sawyer suggested that Mr. Tillinghast be asked to name a fitting person to fill the position of trustee. Mr. Tillinghast desired to be excused from such a responsible duty. But subsequently announced that he would give the matter thought and report in the morning.

Mr. Jonathan P. Marsh, one of the oldest living graduates, was invited to the platform, and gave it as his opinion that the new trustee should rather look to safe investment than a high rate of interest.

Mr. Weeks followed in the same strain.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet made a few pleasant observations, in which he referred to the fact that the deaf had two languages—the sign-language and written language. He went on to give a few examples, and made a short dissertation upon the distinguishing features of the sign-language and the manner and reason why it varied from the construction of written English. He commended speech and lip-reading. It was a good thing and should be taught whenever there was promise of success. But the sign-language should not be dispensed with, a knowledge of both was best. He then illustrated the great value of the sign-language both educationally and socially, and laid stress on the fact that only through it could the deaf obtain the comforts and consolations of religion.

Mr. Erbe commented upon the name "The American Asylum." He thought it was a misleading name, and did injury to deaf-mutes. He emphasized the fact that it was a school, and thought it proper to offer resolutions to the Board of Directors to have the name changed.

Mr. Weeks said the matter was broached at the National Convention. He had talked with Principal Williams about it, but obtained small hope of any change being made. He had petitioned the Directors to change the name to "The Hartford School for the Deaf and Dumb," but they had declined to consider his request.

Mr. Frisbee said the name made him ashamed to show the reports of the "Asylum" to his friends.

Mr. Chamberlain remarked that it had long been in his mind to propose a different and more appropriate name. He thought the time had come to start the ball rolling and keep it going.

Mr. J. P. Marsh thought it better to let the matter rest, as the time was not ripe for action

word "Asylum." Is very sorry the word "Gallaudet" is absent from the title. He thought it a good plan to select capable men to draw up resolutions and present them to the Directors. Something good might come of it.

Mr. E. H. French was opposed to any change from momentary considerations to the "Asylum."

Mr. Fox: In my opinion, there would not be very great difficulty in effecting a change in the title of this school, if the authorities are in favor of the same. Perhaps it is not generally known that the title of the Asylum was changed about 1820 from "Connecticut" to "American" Asylum. The rights of the school were protected by the law authorizing the change, so that nothing was lost. What has been done once can be done again. I think that now and here are the time and place to begin a systematic effort to aid the school in effecting a change of name.

Mr. Sawyer had seen in a record of pauper statistics in Washington the name of the "American Asylum," and the pupils therein. The authorities had placed the school in the category of pauperism, probably because of the name.

Others who spoke on the subject were Messrs. Weeks and Erbe (2d time), and Mr. W. Shaw, of Boston.



WILLIAM K. CHASE, Chairman of the Celebration.

All agreed that "Asylum" was distasteful.

Mr. Holmes moved that a committee of five be selected to draw up resolutions. The motion was not seconded.

Mr. Chase notified members concerning arrangements for the banquet.

Adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30.

The morning session was called to order by President Frisbee at ten o'clock. Prayer was offered by Dr. Gallaudet, of New York, who, opening with the Lord's Prayer, invoked the Divine guidance on the Association and its members in their deliberations, and blessings on their friends.

In the absence of Secretary Sawyer, Mr. H. Erbe was appointed *pro tem*.

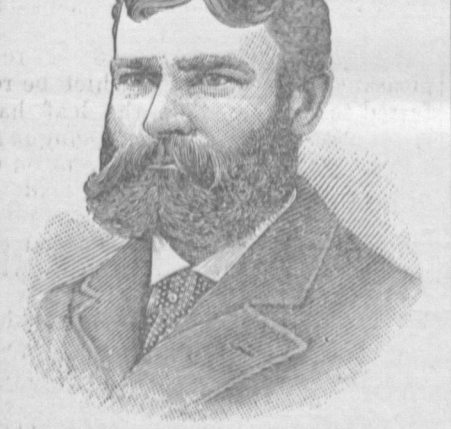
The President announced that he was not feeling well, and asked to be excused, retiring in favor of Mr. Bigelow, the Vice-President.

The Chair announced the motion on the change of title of the Asylum to be still in order.

Mr. Holmes moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to prepare and present a petition praying for a change of title, to the Directors of the Asylum.

Mr. Bailey approved of the motion in a few words.

Mr. Marsh also agreed to the wisdom of this plan of action.



JOHN EMERY CRANE.

Mr. Tillinghast thought that definite action should be taken, without further discussion.

Mr. Weeks moved that a vote be taken on Mr. Holmes' motion, which was carried without opposition.

Mr. Livingstone suggested that the committee be composed of graduates of the Asylum.

Mr. Chamberlain thought that the President should be slow and careful in selecting the committee.

The Chair called on Mr. Tillinghast to name successor as trustee of the Morrison Fund. Mr. Tillinghast regretted that he was unable to find a substitute.

Mr. Sawyer suggested that the money and bonds be placed in the hands of the Association treasurer for the present, and until a new trustee is chosen, and made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Chamberlain explained that the Constitution provided that the fund be handed to the incoming trustees by the outgoing ones.

The chairman of the committee appointed to draw up resolutions respecting Mr. Tillinghast's services as trustee of the Morrison Fund, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, John T. Tillinghast, for the past sixteen years trustee of the Morrison fund of this Association, has tendered his resignation, desiring to be relieved of further responsibility; and

WHEREAS, During his trusteeship, the fund has more than doubled in the interest accruing therefrom, than which no better evidence is wanted of wise investment and integrity; and

WHEREAS, The said John T. Tillinghast has declined, though earnestly requested to reconsider his action and withdraw his resignation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Association reluctantly, and with much regret, accepts the resignation of a valued assistant in its work, the regret being enhanced by the knowledge that his place will be hard to fill as regards all desirable qualities in a trustee, and, in accepting the same, desires to place upon record its entire confidence in and sincere regard for the retiring official, and to express its warmest thanks for the efficient and profitable manner in which he has filled the position; and

Resolved, That Mr. Tillinghast be, and he is hereby elected a life-member of this Association, with all the privileges thereunto appertaining.

WM. MARTIN CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman.
THOMAS F. FOX,
P. W. PACKARD.

Prof. A. G. Draper was invited to the platform. He regretted that distance prevented him from taking an active interest in the Association. There was one point he would emphasize and maintain to be essential to progress, and that was harmony. He told of meeting two deaf-mutes in a Boston restaurant, and finding them more than ordinarily intelligent, entered into conversation. He casually inquired if they would be in attendance at the services in the Young Men's Christian Association on the following Sunday. They replied "No; there is too much quarreling among the Boston deaf-mutes." He expressed the wish that some one, like Grant would stand up and command attention, and then say to them "Let us have peace." Pointing to the portrait of the elder Gallaudet, he said it was that great benefactor's wish that all deaf-mutes should live in harmony. His remarks elicited great applause.

Mr. Sawyer said he had been Secretary for six years, and that the office entailed a great deal of extra labor. The same applied to the treasurer. He suggested that the Secretary and Treasurer be paid ten dollars a year.

Mr. Bigelow (Mr. Erbe in the chair) thought it better to have the Constitution and By-Laws, with all recent alterations, printed.

Mr. Sawyer said there were plenty of books on hand, and that a good many amendments could be made. Until it was thoroughly revised, there was no use reprinting it.

The following committee on Revision of the constitution and by-laws was appointed:—Messrs. Tillinghast, Crane and Kinsman.

Mr. Sawyer offered the following amendment to Article VIII, sec. 3 of the By-Laws:

The Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected for the services, not to exceed ten dollars each every two years, and all officers shall be compensated for any necessary expenses, such as railroad fares and from Board meetings, also hotel bills and postage, which they are expected to make as reasonable as possible.

The amendment was unanimously accepted.

Messrs. Holmes, Erbe and Sawyer urged all to become members of the Association.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the following committee on Resolutions was appointed: Messrs. Weeks, Livingstone and Holmes.

A recess was taken until 2:30 P.M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session was opened at 3:45 P.M., with prayer by Mr. William Bailey.

Principal Williams took the rostrum and said a few pleasant words. He was glad to see so many of his old pupils and graduates of the Asylum looking so happy and prosperous. It did his heart good. He wanted all to think of him as their special friend, for he had a place in his heart for all of them.

Prof. John B. Hotchkiss:—

Your President has surprised me by requesting me to make an address. I came expecting to look on and learn, rather than to stand here and speak. Many of you have seen more years and experience than I, and so I felt safe in looking on and learning. But, as I must speak, I do so with pleasure. This morning I reached Hartford and never felt so happy as in meeting so many friends. Many of you, it is true, I may not claim as schoolmates, yet in this hall all of us have sat, at one time or another, and received the sage advice of reverend teachers. This place recalls to us many happenings that have gone by and never be recalled.

One thing I wish to impress on the assembly. It is sometimes argued that conventions of the deaf are a mistake; that they should seek the society of the hearing and not herd like cattle. I do not agree that conventions of the deaf are an evil, but think that in their way they can do much good. The public press in the past few weeks have been full of the doings of Knights Pythias at Denver, and of the coming Grand Army celebration in Washington. Now when our hearing friends meet and enjoy themselves, wherein can the deaf be hurt by like gatherings? They give us an opportunity to put aside the toil of the field and workshop to meet old friends and renew the associations of our childhood and youth. Now we must stand on our right to meet in company. Let this be our declaration of independence. No one can honestly criticize such a gathering as this. It leads us into nothing wicked, but encourages us to live useful lives, better lives, to enjoy ourselves, and to return home encouraged to make greater efforts than ever to attain success in life.

Mr. Sawyer inquired if the retiring officers would control the celebration on the morrow, or the incoming officers.

Mr. Chamberlain said there could not very well be a change at this late day. The present officials must finish their work, concluding with the remark that such would be both law and gospel.

Mr. Bailey agreed with him in every particular.

Mr. Hodgson said his venerable friend, Mr. Chamberlain, was on the right track. The present officers had

made every arrangement, had all the business in hand, and it would be impossible and absurd for a new set of men to undertake the unfinished work of the present regime.

Messrs. Bigelow and Hotchkiss argued in like strain, though the latter made some paradoxical remarks that were very humorous.

Mr. Lounsbury and subsequently Rev. Job Turner took the floor, but appeared to misunderstand the question at issue, and were ruled out of order.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer the convention voted that the present officers conduct the business of the celebration until it was finished.

Mr. Bigelow presented names of a committee to petition the Directors



JOHN BURTON HOTCHKISS, M.A., Orator of the Celebration.

of the American Asylum to change the name to "Hartford School for the Deaf." The committee selected are: W. L. Hill (Mass.) Chairman, J. T. Keefe (Vt.), W. A. Deering (N. H.), Oscar Kinsman (R. I.), Hiram P. Hunt (Me.).

On motion of Mr. Holmes, and after a good deal of discussion, in which Messrs. Sawyer, Livingstone, Tillinghast, Sanger, Frisbee, Babbitt, Rev. Job Turner and T. F. Fox participated, it was decided that to the amendment passed in the morning, to pay the treasurer and secretary ten dollars every two years for services, the office of the president be added and a like sum paid for his service.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

The Convention extends thanks to the Board of Directors for the use of the rooms,



HENRY M. FAIRMAN.

for meetings and for free lodging to a large number of members of the New England Gallaudet Association, and for free board to the aged, the lame, and to the officers of the Association to Principal Williams and the matron, Miss Greenlaw, for their efforts to make the occasion a success; to Prof. G. O. Fay for ornamenting the entrance to the building; to Prof. A. S. Clark and Rev. Dr. Gallaudet for their services as interpreters; to E. A. Hodgson for his liberality in printing circulars, etc.; to E. A. Watts, of Rockville, Ct., for offering to paint and present the portraits of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Laurent Clerc to the association (though the offer was declined, because there was no where to put them); to the committee of arrangements for their excellent services; to the railroad and steamboat companies and hotels for reduced rates; to the Maine and Granite State Missions for postponing their conventions and thereby increasing the attendance here; to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL and Register for notices and other aids to the occasion; and to the Hartford Press for faithful and encouraging reports of the sessions.

WM. H. WEEKS,
R. D. LIVINGSTONE,
GEO. A. HOLMES,
Committee.

The following committees on nomination of officers were appointed:

No. 1.—A. A. Small (Mass.), Henry Culver (Vt.), H. G. Moody (N. H.), Fred. Flynn (Me.), H. A. Fairman (Ct.).

No. 2.—Wm. W. Dryden (Me.), John Math (Ct.), Chas. E. Fish (N.H.), Wm. Goldsmith (Mass.), Patrick Sullivan (R. I.).

Messrs. Fox, Chamberlain and Sanders were appointed tellers.

Mr. John E. Crane was not on the regular ticket, but was nominated and elected president by acclamation. He accepted the honor, which was a surprise to him, amid great enthusiasm. The members threw up their hats, stamped, clapped their hands and fairly made the building shake with the exuberance of their joy.

George W. Wakefield was elected Vice-President, Mr. Harry Babbitt, Secretary.

OFFICERS.

JOHN E. CRANE, President.
GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, Vice-President.
HARRY BABBITT, Secretary.
LEVI LESTER, Treasurer.

The evening session was prolonged by the lack of unanimity in selecting State managers. The following were selected:—

For Massachusetts, J. T. Tillinghast; Maine, F. J. Flynn; Vermont, Orrin Coolidge; Rhode Island, Joseph H. Donnelly; Connecticut, Wm. Cook; New Hampshire, W. A. Deering.

The president then announced the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Those present repaired to the Asylum piazzas and the lawn in front which was beautifully illuminated by myriads of Chinese lanterns. The lawn party continued until ten o'clock, refreshments in the shape of ice cream and lemonade being sold and discussed in groups.

On Wednesday morning, all were photographed on the steps of the State Capitol. In the centre of the group were Dr. Job Williams, Dr. I. L. Peet, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Prof. Porter, of Washington; Rev. Job Turner, and Mrs. Hannah Lamb, the oldest graduate of the Asylum. She is 96 years old, with a clear mind, a

act. It is thus we feel when we think of that stalwart swimmer from Mystic River whose strong arm and resolute will, at great personal risk, saved several of us from watery graves.

It is, therefore, with all the better feelings of our nature deeply stirred that we assemble to-day in remembrance of the founder of our school more than three-quarters of a century ago. Nor are these emotions lessened when, taking our thoughts from our personal experiences within its walls, we pass in review the whole history of our venerable school.

We recall the massive labors of its inception, and straightway rises before us the man and his work are one. There blossoms in the dingy brick and stone the philanthropy of his efforts to establish schools of instruction for the deaf and dumb; there flows the beautiful tragedy of the unselfish devotion of his life to our welfare, the renunciation of a quiet, studious life, and above all shines the halo of his sublime self-sacrifice in the attainment of his purpose. Our old school stands there as a monument to his memory, a monument to his virtues, a monument to his heart.

His name is indeed graven large across the whole front of this noble foundation. It took from him an intellectual force and a moral direction that, under the guidance of his able successors has given it a record in which we justly take pride.

When we call the roll of this able band of associates and successors of Gallaudet, we are impressed by the high intellectual standard of the men no less than by their earnest moral purpose. These were days when the missionary spirit was more active in the minds of men generally; they thought less of making money and more of doing good that they might do their fellow-men of strong character and acute intellects were more willing to adopt the distinctly benevolent professions. The early teachers of our school were thoroughly imbued with this missionary spirit. Their dreams were not of a life spent in the selfish accumulation and enjoyment of millions, but of days passed in the calm and even pursuit of some life-work that would bring a modicum of comfort to themselves and a maximum of good to their fellows. The fame they sought was the fame of an honest work well done, of an honest life well lived, of honest talents well used. Having this high ideal, they had subjected their minds to the thorough discipline of the best colleges of their day, and were well equipped for the highest order of work. It is then a matter of no surprise that the school immediately took its place among the foremost of its kind in the world.

In these later days, a good knowledge of the sign-language is seldom thought to be indispensable in a teacher of the deaf, and frequently we meet many women in the profession whose use of this language is such as to excite the merriment and baffle the intellects of their pupils. We know that the sign-language is the greatest of the deprecations of signs as an instrument of education, which has come into vogue of late years; but we think that most of these people have in their minds a lost sight of the true object of all education. One gets the impression that they regard the acquisition of a fair command of the mother tongue as the greatest thing to be accomplished, and that the great object of education is to awaken the dormant mind, to make it think; to train the mental and moral faculties so as to enable them to comprehend the wisdom of the world, and the greater wisdom of the higher life. Any method that would sooner and most effectively do this was to the student the best. They knew that the method must be one that would reach beyond the classroom; it must do more than drill into the mind of the pupil the grammatical rules of words, the mechanism of computing interest, the encyclopedic knowledge of the capitals, mountains, rivers and oceans of the world, and the names of the presidents in due order assigned. They knew that there must be a method that would not only teach the deaf to remember, but to think and to feel and to sympathize. Their thoughts must be taught to wander so wide and their feelings so free that their minds and hearts could shake off the shackles of self and the present, and appreciate and sympathize with the hereditary wisdom of the world's young dawn. In imagination they must be able to stand by the faithful Noah, amid gibes patiently working out his own salvation; to lift a good man's hand against the doomed Hector fighting against the odds of gods and men for his native Troy; to bend in sorrow and admiration over the great Sisyphus, with his wearying task puts the cooling draught from his own death-paroled lips to refresh those of a humble comrade; to echo in their own patriotic hearts the shout of "Win it, boys! gathers the tyrant's spears to his devoted breast—'Make way for liberty!'"—and dies.

For this purpose the sign-language was offered them. Was there any instrument superior to that? We must remember that they met this question squarely, with minds already hardened against the advocacy of a particular theory. They were prepared to "Seize on truth wherever found, on Christian or on heathen ground." Judged by such minds, the sign-language was deliberately chosen. It seemed plain to them that its mimic powers especially adapted it to be the vehicle of this broader culture. Its presentation of all things in the language of gesture and sign, its use of the more formal instruction of the school-room, and these teachers did not work upon it as a perfect instrument. In the school-room they supplemented it by the use of writing and finger spelling; but in general discourse they considered it invaluable.

Having, then, this just appreciation of the sign-language, they considered it a matter of the first importance that the teacher of the deaf should be proficient in its use. To this end, each one as he came into the room, gave special attention to the sign-manual by that acting drill-sergeant, Mr. Clerc. His precise drill and unwavering fidelity to the traditions of Sign, gave a corps of teachers that had the sign-language imbued in the spirit of the sign-language. They could ring upon all its changes, and some of them even rose to the supreme test of one's grasp at the capabilities of a language, and they were able to use the sign-manual to bend it to suit the place and circumstance.

To this we testify of our own knowledge, for, have we not during these years been persuaded and instructed by the finished gestures of the kindly Gallaudet, and qualified before the clear-cut reproofs of the language of Sign? The intellectual and the finger spelling, but in general discourse they considered it invaluable.

But for all this good work well done, and desolate lives made happy, we are told by late-day reformers that it is all a huge blunder; that our venerated school has been uprooted, a plucking decision; that the day has come, and the destroying angel is abroad to uproot it and its system. Can this be so? The thousands of ignorant, dependent beings changed into educated, self-reliant men and women, and

useful, patriotic citizens,—do they stand for nothing? What system can show in its pupils so high an average of mental and moral culture? In this comparison we ask no credit and give none for those who have not the facilities have been reared and developed in any degree through the ear—the semi-mutes, so-called; but challenge a judgment upon those of our comrades who have been deaf from the birth. Judge ye the Achesons and Allens, the Backuses, Ballards and Browns, the Carls, Clarks and Comptons,—and on, through the long roll.

This is the record: We approve the system by three results, and so approving, look back with gratitude to the broad-minded body of teachers who introduced and adapted the sign-language to our needs. They build wisely, but not more wisely than they knew.

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Is there anything that can be done? It is not likely that there will be any permanent increase in the present number of pupils, and there are only about half as many. The alternative then seems to be to strike out upon new lines, to provide new branches of education and thus draw upon the graduates of other schools. In this direction, if we may take suggestion from the public voice, there seem to be two lines of instruction appropriate to the purposes for which we are here.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

The Sixth Biennial Convention of the Pennsylvania Association for the Advancement of the Deaf.

PAPERS READ—INTERESTING PERSONAL.

Prominent People Present—Doings of the Keystone State's Gathering.

(Special to the Journal from a Staff Representative.)

HARRISBURG, Pa., Wednesday, August 24.—The Sixth Biennial meeting of the Pennsylvania Association for the Advancement of the Deaf began its labors in the House of Representatives in the Capitol Building at eleven o'clock this morning. President Robert M. Ziegler in the chair. The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. J. M. Koehler, pastor of All Souls' Church, Philadelphia.

The annual address from the presiding officer was next in order. He spoke of the organization of the association eleven years ago, of the good work accomplished and results accruing from the meetings at Philadelphia, Scranton, Reading, Pittsburg, Allentown and Harrisburg. He dwelt at great length on the Home project. His address was just finished a few minutes prior to the assembling of the body and the only copy was the one given to the secretary, and as these reports are sent "special" to the JOURNAL at the close of each session, no opportunity is afforded for copying it. Rev. Dr. Clero interpreted the address orally, and officiated in a like capacity at both sessions to-day.

The business part of the convention is in the hands of the committee who so efficiently brought matters to a successful issue this year. Rev. J. M. Koehler, B. R. Allabough, of Edgewoodville, and Abraham Martin, of this city.

Chairman Koehler announced that Mayor Fritchie was out of town, and would therefore be unable to address the meeting.

President Ziegler appointed the following as a

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.
B. R. Allabough, Pittsburg.
John Shappell, Reading.
Mrs. M. Heyman, New York.
William Miles, Philadelphia.
Charles Bradbury, Allentown.

Mr. H. Van Allen, Secretary of the Board of Managers, read the annual report and congratulated the assembly upon the present prosperous condition of the society. From the report we learn that Prof. Crouter, Rev. J. M. Koehler and Rev. Dr. Clero were appointed Trustees of the Society, in accordance with the provisions of the new Charter.

The Board announced the temporary suspension of the publication of the *Society News*, owing to a lack of funds, but recommended that it be begun again, owing to its incalculable value to the members.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Brewster Randall Allabough, the Treasurer (and a most efficient one he is), reported a balance of \$33.96 in the Treasury, the receipts having been \$155.39 and current expenses \$121.43.

B. R. Allabough, John D. Ziegler and Daniel Paul, were appointed a Committee on Membership. (Recess until 2 P.M.)

WEDNESDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 2:30 P.M. A large accession to the delegates after the morning's attendance is noticed.

Treasurer Allabough reported the following members in good standing:

B. R. Allabough, Pittsburg; John W. Batson, Pittsburg; Jesse W. Baker, Johnstown; Henry Bards, Pittsburg; Charles Bradbury, Allentown; Capt. E. B. Bier, Allentown; Mrs. Lewis W. Callahan, Pittsburg; Francis J. Clero, Andrew Donaldson, Pittsburg; Joseph D. Draher, Pittsburg; Wm. F. Darian, Philadelphia; Thomas D. Delp, Philadelphia; Katie Eisele, Philadelphia; John Fritschler, Philadelphia; Mrs. Leavin Gilmore, Philadelphia; Sarah C. Greeny, Philadelphia; Robert Henderson, Pittsburg; Mrs. Robert Henderson, Pittsburg; Mrs. Moses Heyman, New York; Patrick Joyce, Allentown; Oliver Krause, Allentown; Rev. J. M. Koehler, Mrs. J. M. Koehler, Philadelphia; J. P. V. Long, Philadelphia; Herman Lewin, Philadelphia; Eliza Longridge, Philadelphia; F. A. Leitner, Pittsburg; Josiah Masher, Pittsburg; Paul S. Morley, Pittsburg; Wm. A. Miles, Philadelphia; Helen McClurg, Pittsburg; George McClurg, Pittsburg; H. H. B. McMaster, Pittsburg; Mrs. McKinnay, Philadelphia; Sady McKinnay, Philadelphia; Edie L. Parker, Philadelphia; Daniel Paul, Carlisle; Mrs. Daniel Paul, Carlisle; Alex. L. Pach, Easton; John M. Rolshouse, Philadelphia; James S. Reider, Philadelphia; Mrs. James S. Reider, Philadelphia; Mrs. Joseph A. Roop, Philadelphia; Samuel Speck, Philadelphia; Theresa Schoenberger, Michigan; Annie C. Schwartz, Reading; Mrs. H. W. Syle, Philadelphia; Henry S. Stevenson, Philadelphia; J. C. Taylor, Pittsburg; George M. Teegarden, Pittsburg; David Tobias, Reading; Henry Van Allen, Philadelphia; Henry Winch, Johnstown; Mrs. Henry Winch, Johnstown; Archibald Woodie, Pittsburg; William A. J. Weaver, Pittsburg; Frank A. Weaver, Pittsburg; John D. Ziegler, Carlisle; Mrs. John D. Ziegler, Carlisle; R. M. Ziegler, Philadelphia.

Next in order was the following paper by Alex. L. Pach:

LOCAL SOCIETIES AS ADJUNCTS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE DEAF.

Mr. President, Fellow Members, Ladies and Gentlemen:—The State Association without doubt is a fixture. It has come to stay. For all time, our State and neighboring States, we see a great and unmistakable upward tendency, year by year, in the numbers and the character of the delegates, in the superior quality of the papers read, and the general good accruing from the gatherings. There is no denying that the annual convention has wrought a change for the better, has brought about many reforms, has elevated the Deaf in the eyes of the hearing world, and has done more, very much more and greater good, as exemplified in the grand work done by our own Society in laying the foundation for a Home for the Aged, that if it was the sole accomplishment (which it isn't by any means) it would be greater than the State itself, to the labors of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf.

It is my purpose in this paper to unfold a plan, a plan rather new and novel, and on the other hand not by any means chimerical. One trouble with us, is that we never get anything like a full representation of the various districts. The Allegheny State is divided. We have not now, and never have had anything like local representation—not will we get it until some movement has been taken to organize the State into districts, either by counties or otherwise, as may be decided on if the plan is carried out, the outlines of which I am about to present for your approval or otherwise.

My county (Northampton) has within its borders about forty deaf and dumb people, graduates of various schools, all more or less competent to take part in this or similar county bodies. We had no representative at Pittsburg, about 3 per cent. at Reading, and perhaps 10 per cent. at Allentown. The Allegheny State is divided. We have not now, and never have had anything like local representation—not will we get it until some movement has been taken to organize the State into districts, either by counties or otherwise, as may be decided on if the plan is carried out, the outlines of which I am about to present for your approval or otherwise.

Northampton County is an exception, in some respects. Our population is not so large as is represented at all. This should not be, in my estimation. I do not propose to restrict the number of delegates officially chosen to act, vote and carry on the general assembly, but the point I wish to emphasize is that the localities distant from the annual place of meeting should be more generally represented. Each county or district should do its share towards increasing the good done and swelling the membership. This can be brought about in various ways.

I see no objection to it—would be to give each society of accredited standing, now existing or which may be organized at any time in the future, a delegate to the State convention for every ten members in good standing on its rolls, the delegate to become a member of the executive committee for the year following his election. And in localities where there are no societies in existence, the deaf people can call a meeting, and organize an auxiliary like the P. S. A. D., to act as an auxiliary to help the various enterprises it embarks upon, and to further the general welfare of the parent body. If the local auxiliary, which, if, for instance, ten deaf-mutes living in Bucks County got together and formed "Buck's County Auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf," and elected an accredited representative to the annual convention, who, by virtue of his credentials, would, according to my plan, become a member of the executive committee, Bucks County would be represented every year by one official and perhaps other unofficial delegates. The result would be that additional interest and zeal would be lent to the work of both organizations. Our Home project would receive additional aid through the auxiliary's efforts at home. Other enterprises would be due to the care of attention, and the work of the parent organization would receive wider prominence, be carried into more extended fields and be productive of good to a greater number. If the matter of local auxiliaries receives due attention at the hands of this body, I pledge myself to give personal effort to seeing at least three local societies, whose aims and objects shall be to aid the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, its enterprises and its general welfare, in Bucks, Lehigh and Berks counties, and I feel sure that representatives of other sections who are here to-day, will give their efforts in the same direction.

As things stand to-day, our body is mainly composed of delegates from the great centers of population constituting one half of the numbers present. About forty per cent. of the delegates who may or may not be members, residing in or near the city at which the convention assembled, and less than ten (10) per cent. are representatives of the great Commonwealth, in its broader sense.

In conclusion, then, let us increase our membership by taking in every county in the State. Let us give our time and efforts to increasing interest among the deaf themselves to the work we do, and the things we mean to accomplish, by meeting in annual session with the whole State represented in one body.

If, in the County (Bucks) I used by way of illustration, there are none of our class who can attend, on account of expense, or for other reasons, one feature of the auxiliary might properly be a fund, contributed to in common, or raised by local efforts, to pay the expenses of its delegate, such delegate to be chosen by lot, to avoid any possible clash, and as each member has an equal chance, petty local jealousies will be avoided, and our object—complete and fuller local representation—will be accomplished.

At any rate, I think the scheme as outlined here can be carried out, and brought to a successful issue, and that the future deliberations of this body will be representative of and for the whole State—every section, whether it be the cities, the farming sections, the Oil regions, the Iron or the farming sections, all represented in one body through local societies formed primarily as adjuncts to the Pennsylvania Association for the Advancement of the Deaf to secure larger personal representation and greater sectional representation.

At the conclusion of the reading of the paper (which Mr. Pach read orally while it was being "signed" by Rev. J. M. Koehler, owing to the absence of Dr. Clero, who came in just as it was concluded), there was considerable discussion of the paper.

Rev. Koehler said he approved of the good that would result, but that it had been tried and found wanting. From his experience, other means, he said, must be devised.

Mrs. M. J. Syle gave the ideas her cordial approbation, and added that if the meetings were held at some popular resort, or at a suitable place in the country, under the trees, or by the running waters; that many more would attend, and get much more benefit from it than by gathering in the heat of the summer in a hot city.

Mr. Van Allen and Mr. Zeigler (Mr. Van Allen in the chair) took part in the discussion, and while the motif of the paper was praised its practicability and availability were questioned.

Rev. J. M. Koehler offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, while desiring that all deaf-mutes should be enrolled as members thereof, cannot undertake the responsibility as a society of forming auxiliary associations. When such are formed and proper application made, the

society will be better able to judge as to the exact relation they shall bear to it. Thanks are extended to Mr. Pach for his address and for his offer to personally establish auxiliaries.

Mr. Allabough said he thought in a certain way local auxiliaries were very efficient; he said that two organizations, with which he was connected had shown their efficiency, the Gallaudet Literary Association by raising nearly \$250 for the Home, and the World's Fair Savings Club by raising \$146.

Dr. Clero approved of appointing ways and means committee to further the scheme outlined by Mr. Pach.

Mr. Koehler's resolution was adopted.

Mrs. Heyman, Messrs. Allabough and McDonough were appointed a committee on Necrology.

Messrs. Van Allen and Wilson, and Miss Schoenberger were appointed a general committee.

Dr. Clero then exhibited the silver

silver and pitcher presented to his father forty-two years ago.

Recess until 8 P.M.

EVENING SESSION—WEDNESDAY.

At about eight o'clock this evening, a large and brilliant gathering, composed mainly of the deaf, but containing a fair sprinkling of hearing people, assembled in the well-lighted and handsomely decorated chamber in which the representatives of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are wont to gather and make laws for one of the greatest (in its broadest sense) States in the Union.

The proceedings opened with an invocation by Rev. Angell, of St. Stephen's Church, this city, which was repeated in signs by Rev. J. M. Koehler. Neither Governor Pattison nor the gentleman he expected to speak for him, Deputy-Attorney General Stranahan, were able to appear. Prof. Crouter wired his regrets at not being able to be present.

THE ORATION.

Handsome, scholarly, dignified Weston Jenkins, A.M., was next introduced, and in plain, clear, forcible and masterly signs, he delivered his oration:

[For want of space, Prof. Jenkins' oration is left over for next issue, when it will appear in full.]

At the conclusion he was accorded a hearty round of applause.

Dr. Clero delivered it orally for the benefit of those who did not understand signs.

Rev. J. M. Koehler next took the stand and delivered his paper, "the need of a Home," which follows in full:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Your attention is called this evening to a peculiar branch of philanthropic work—that among the deaf and dumb.

These are no alien people but our own nearest kin; not assembled in colonies or even gathered in households, but scattered everywhere. There is no family in the land, but may be called upon to contribute to this class one of its members—it may be the best beloved.

The deprivation under which deaf-mutes labor has no outward mark of evidence, such as blindness stamps upon the face, aspect, to attract notice and excite sympathy. They seem at first glance to be more independent than the blind, more capable of self-help, more highly favored; yet the effects of deaf-muteness upon the immortal parts of man are deeper and more subtle, more truly deserving of commiseration, more urgently appealing for a helping hand. The minds of deaf-mutes are more secluded and their spirits imprisoned in a deeper cell than those of the blind.

Time was when deaf-mutes were declared by philosophers like Piny and Aristotle to be incapable of instruction; when they were classed with idiots and other irresponsible persons; when even the consolation of religion was denied them and the gates of Heaven closed against them. This time, thank God, has long since passed, and it is now universally recognized that they are as capable of mental culture as we are, and as capable of making their own way in life as we are.

It is not my purpose here to trace the advance that has been made in the methods of educating the deaf and dumb. The facts are so generally known that argument is unnecessary. Much that I could say in this connection would be only a repetition of what our friend, Mr. Jenkins has just told you.

The proportion of deaf-mutes to the general population is usually estimated as being one in a thousand (1000). While this figure is so small as to render a deaf-mute comparatively scarce, when we consider of most people's acquaintance, yet it produces a considerable total when applied to large populations. Thus, there are nearly five thousand (5000) deaf-mutes in Pennsylvania, and sixty thousand (60,000) in the United States. It may be safely assumed that half of this number have received the benefit of an education. At school they have acquired a fair command of written language, have learned a trade, and become familiar with the relations of man to man; so that upon graduation they take their place as useful and self-supporting members of the community. They are found in all branches of trade and industry. Not a few have entered upon the practice of the learned professions. They not only make good workmen, but in many cases are preferred to hearing persons on account of their aptness to learn and their steady application. Many support families and own property acquired by their own exertions.

The great majority, however, belong to what is generally called the working class. None are rich; few have even a competence. Only a few can earn more than enough to provide the daily wants of themselves and those dependent upon them. Their comforts are few; of luxuries they have none; and so it happens that when ill-fortune overtakes them, they are dependent upon their friends or the charity of the public. Happily such cases have been few; and as a rule have been provided for by the various missions to deaf-mutes.

But in those cases where more is necessary than the temporary relief thus afforded. For instance, in the close association with human suffering, which the work of a pastor has brought me, nothing has appealed to my sympathies more strongly than the condition of blind deaf-mutes. A more unhappy condition is hardly conceivable; and when, as it sometimes happens they are homeless or liable to be made so through the death or misfortune of those nearest to them, how sad indeed is their lot! I know of no less than fifteen deaf-mutes in this State who are totally blind or fast becoming

so; and there are doubtless more. There are many more in extreme distress through age and bodily infirmities. Nearly every Almshouse in the State contains cases, some of them most pitiful. I recall just now the case of a young deaf-mute, who gradually became blind. For some time he was able to earn a living by blacking shoes. His illness overtook him; he was sent to the County Almshouse, and his treatment there had been such that he has since lost his reason. To make the case more sad, he has a brother in the same institution whose condition is no better. And should any one endeavor to know more as to the condition of the inmates of this particular Almshouse, let him inquire into the history of another deaf-mute, the case of a young woman, also blind, and the result will justify the Committee of the Legislature that some time ago stigmatized the Lehigh County Almshouse "as a disgrace to the community." God forbid that similar cases should ever be repeated; but the fear is well grounded that in the case of the deaf and dumb there are others of like character. Permit me to cite yet another case. Not long ago my attention was called to a family of four blind deaf-mutes in Allentown. One is totally blind, and the others very nearly so. They are all middle-aged, and support themselves and their aged father by making shirts. Working incessantly, they all together earn scarcely more than a mere pittance. With the aid of friends, I endeavored to secure for them admission to existing institutions for the blind, but without success. And so they must continue as they are until their father dies, when their only shelter will be the inhospitable walls of the County Poorhouse. No one at all familiar with such institutions will admit that they place where the unfortunate deaf and dumb can receive the care their peculiar circumstances require. Yet they have no other refuge. The doors of all other public charitable institutions are closed to them. The Almshouse is their only retreat. And if this be considerable a sufficient provision for the unfortunate deaf-mute, may be asked, what is the need, why it is not also sufficient for the unfortunate hearing persons for whom there is no end of Homes and Retreats outside of the public infirmaries? Why, there are even refuges for disabled cats? Shall we then be grieved for the deaf-mute who is placed for the afflicted class for whom we plead?

There is at present but one Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes in the world. It is located at Poughkeepsie, and is part of the New York Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes. It is open only to residents of New York State, and is overcrowded. The fact that this Home will not receive applicants from other States, and the large and constantly increasing number of deserving cases have stimulated movements for the establishment of Homes elsewhere. Our society was the first to act. The movement was started in the year 1872, and is now under its auspices. Since that time about three thousand dollars (\$3,000) have been raised, mainly by the deaf-mutes. It is hoped to secure at least ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for the purchase of a farm centrally located. No definite place has yet been decided upon; but interest has been aroused in various localities which will, it is hoped, lead to some conclusive result before long. Will not the generous liberality of this great Commonwealth—than which no other is more liberal in its provisions for the unfortunate, and which in particular stands unrivaled in its munificent benefactions to the deaf and dumb—may we not hope that the people of the great and wealthy State will enable us speedily to witness the establishment of the Home? The deaf themselves are too few and too poor to erect, equip and maintain the Home by themselves; but interest has been confidently made to the public at large to help them. In the nature of things, the Home will be dependent upon voluntary contributions for maintenance, although it is expected to be self-sustaining in part; State aid will naturally be expected, and may reasonably be asked for, as the class to be benefited is composed largely of those who are or will at some time be public charges. And this argument gains force from the fact that the few charitable institutions that have received deaf-mutes have done so as exceptions and in every case for a monetary compensation.

Deaf-muteness is generally looked upon as a terrible misfortune in itself, requiring peculiar and special care which ordinary institutions cannot provide. What then must it be when combined with blindness and other bodily infirmity? The need of special provisions for such afflicted ones will readily be admitted to be doubly urgent on this account.

What has been said has been prepared hastily, but I hope it has interested you enough to give the subject matter further thought, feeling sure that you will not refuse to aid so worthy a cause.

Rev. Dr. Angell was next called on and made a stirring and vigorous address. He said: "It makes my blood boil with indignation when I hear of such ill treatment of the unfortunate and helpless." He had learned much that was new and interesting, and promised to aid to the extent of his ability in overcoming the need of a Home.

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THURSDAY MORNING.

The delegates are not here in such great numbers as they were yesterday, but those who are here are the workers, and business is proceeded with.

Rev. Mr. Koehler opens with an invocation.

The Chair appoints Thos. Breen, Rev. Koehler and W. R. Cullingworth a committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Geo. W. Steenrod.

Rev. Mr. Koehler, of the Board of Trustees, reported the work of the Board since January, in promoting the Home project. Nothing definite has been decided upon, but considerable interest has been aroused which will ultimately lead to the establishment and endowment of the Home. The board of trustees was created only a few months ago and has only begun its work. There is \$3,000 in the fund. It is proposed to raise \$10,000 for the purchase of property in a central location. It is expected that the State will assist in maintaining the Home. The money in hand was all raised by the deaf-mutes. The Pittsburgh deaf-mutes alone have sent over \$1,200 within two years.

The Committee on Membership reported the following additions: W. R. Cullingworth, Philadelphia; T. Breen, Philadelphia; W. H. Eakins, Reading; Lizzie Korper, Tremont; John McDonough, Scranton; William Raaty, Pottsville; Edward Wilson, Philadelphia; Martha Carter, Pottsville; G. K. Siegfried, Kutztown; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Bowers, Millersburg; Miss Maria M. Matter, Lykens;

Miss Emma Hess, Harrisburg; W. W. Swartz, Williamsport. Making, a total of seventy-five.

Mr. Van Allen offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be empowered, if in its judgment deemed advisable, to select delegates to attend the World's Congress of the Deaf at Chicago in 1893; provided, however, that the action of the said delegates or conferees shall not be binding upon the society unless formally approved by the latter at a business meeting. Provided also, that the delegates so appointed shall pay their own expenses.

The resolution provoked considerable discussion, it being held by some that it would be presumptuous for the society to take such action, inasmuch as nothing official is known about the proposed congress.

Rev. J. M. Koehler, who is a member of the Auxiliary Committee on World's Congresses in connection with the Deaf, and a member of the committee to prepare a programme for the Congress, deprecated the adoption of the resolution, holding that when the time came to act the Board of Managers has full power under the constitution to do what in their judgment is deemed best, and that it might be unwise to anticipate the Congress by adopting the resolution at this time. The resolution was adopted. Adjourned at 2 P.M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

On the call for committee reports, Mr. Breen, Chairman, gave the following as the result of his committee's work.

Resolved, That in the death of George W. Steenrod, the society has lost a useful and energetic fellow member; and the deaf-mute community an honorable and upright member; and, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their own deep sorrow; and,

WHEREAS, It has pleased the God to remove from us one of the most upright, useful and honorable of the members of this society, Mr. Geo. Steenrod; and,

WHEREAS, The deceased was one of the oldest members of the society, and one of the few remaining links connecting us with the past; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and also to the *Silent World*, the *Deaf-Mutes' Register*, and the *DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL*.

THOMAS BREEN, } Committee.
REV. J. M. KOEHLER, }
W. R. CULLINGWORTH, }

Committee on Resolutions of respect on the death of John P. Jjams reported:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our honored fellow member, Mr. John P. Jjams; and,

WHEREAS, The deceased was the first Treasurer of this Society, and rendered valuable services as such for two successive terms of five years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. John P. Jjams we deplore the untimely end of a life not yet past its usefulness, and whose example as a man, husband and father, and as a fellow member of this Society may well be studied and profited by;

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their deep sorrow; and,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and also to the *Silent World*, the *Deaf-Mutes' Register*, and the *DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL*.

Mrs. M. HEYMAN, } Committee.
B. R. ALLABOUGH, }
J. McDONOUGH, }

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

These officers were elected at this afternoon's session: President, R. M. Zeigler, Philadelphia; First Vice-President, Alex. L. Pach, Easton; Second Vice-President, Thomas Breen, Philadelphia; Secretary, H. Van Allen, Philadelphia; Treasurer, B. R. Allabough, Pittsburg; Managers for four years, Rev. J. M. Koehler, Philadelphia; and G. M. Teegarden, Pittsburg; for two years, Daniel Paul, Carlisle; and Edward D. Wilson, Philadelphia.

Resolutions were adopted on motion of Mr. Van Allen, as follows:

Resolved, That the society, while reposing every confidence in the judgment and devotion of its Board of Control, would respectfully urge that a beginning be made in the matter of the Home for the Blind, Aged and Infirm at as early a date as the Trustees deem advisable.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are due to the Governor of the Commonwealth and Commissioners of Public Buildings, for the use of the House of Representatives for the meeting on the present occasion.

Resolved, That the Society extends its hearty congratulations to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on its approaching removal to the magnificent new institution at Mt. Airy, and that it largely approves the progressive, yet conservative policy which the Institution has adopted in regard to the various methods of instructing the deaf, in seeking to preserve whatever is best in all systems, and insisting that the best interests of the Deaf shall be the first consideration.

Resolved, That the Society warmly approves the action of the Western Pennsylvania Institute in making provision for the instruction by speech of that portion of its new pupils that are capable of profiting by this means of instruction, and that the Society earnestly believes that when the teaching by speech is attempted at all, the deaf are entitled to receive the very best and most scientific method possible.

Resolved, That the plan of the Pennsylvania Institution to increase the number of trades taught and to raise the instruction therein to the highest possible degree of efficiency, is a most commendable one and meets with our heartiest approval.

Mr. Pach suggested another plan for keeping names on membership roll year by year, which was debated at some length by Rev. Koehler, Messrs. Allabough, Ziegler, and Van Allen. It was finally referred to the Board of Managers.

Mr. Van Allen offered a resolution giving the Board power to select delegates to the World's Congress. Mr. Breen and Mr. Ziegler followed in approbatory remarks.

Messrs. Pach and Koehler vigorously opposed. Here ensued a "breezy discussion." Motion finally prevailed. The opposers took the ground that it would be time enough when we knew more of the Congress, and then those who went could act unofficially for the P. S. A. D., as in

the case of regularly appointed delegates failing to materialize, the Association would be without any representation.

The Chair announced that the camera would be aimed at the delegates from the east end of the Capitol steps at 4 P.M.

Mr. Allabough called the attention of the members to an article that appeared in this paper from the pen of a lady teacher in the West, which he thought a reflection on Pennsylvania Schools for the Deaf.

Messrs. Pach, and Van Allen and Mr. Koehler thought otherwise and Mr. Allabough finally withdrew his motion to resent the implied, (according to his view), slight on his *Alma Mater*.

There being no further business, the convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia in 1894.

NOTES.

The Commonwealth, though its rates are higher than we have paid at previous conventions, is a hostelry of first class. The table service ranks with the Hoffman, Victoria and other New York hotels.

Rev. J. M. Koehler is for the nonce a newspaper man, and keeps the wires hot with Associated Press dispatches. Miss Tessie Glenn and sister, Miss Therese Shoenberger, Miss Goetz, the two latter recently from Michigan and now en route for the former's home at Ashland, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. Heyman, Rev. Dr. Clero, Rev. Mr. Koehler, Messrs. Van Allen, Ziegler, Breen, Pach, Allabough, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, and others, made things lively at the Commonwealth Hotel.

Mrs. M. J. Syle, Mr. and Mrs. Sharar, Mrs. Roop, Stevenson, Wilson, Miles, Durian, Miss McKinny, were a party of Philadelphians at a large boarding house on Market Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins "took in" Gettysburg's historic field on Thursday, but returned to the Soiree and Banquet in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, nee Annie Krause, of Allentown, took in the Convention as part of their wedding trip. The happy couple received many congratulations.

W. H. Eakins and wife, J. W. Shappel and W. Lupot, headed the Reading delegation.

York sent Mr. Barnitz and Lancaster, Mr. Denlinger.

Messrs. Glenn and Ziegler came from Carlisle.

F. A. Leitner, an old Kendall boy, says: "Great is Penny, but give me Maryland, My Maryland!"

Dr. Clero leaves in the morning for Hartford.

THE SOIREE AND BANQUET.

Thursday evening, towards 8:30 P.M., the delegates began assembling at the Hall on Market Street, many of the ladies appearing in charming evening gowns, and the gentlemen, though not in full dress, wearing becoming "white waistcoats," ties of various hues, and forming a striking contrast to the toilets of their fair charges.

Mr. Pach officiated as master of ceremonies, a well executed march, led by R. M. Ziegler and Mrs. Heyman. Lancers, Waltz, Reel, etc., following each other in quick succession.

At about 10 o'clock they "coupled off" and marched to the "Commonwealth." Here Mr. Koehler officiated as general superintendent and *Magister Epitularum*. Covers were laid for sixty, the tables being arranged in the form of a long drawn out T. At the head center sat the toastmaster, Rev. Clero, and Prof. Jenkins at his right and left. President Ziegler, A. L. Pach, H. Van Allen, B. R. Allabough and Thomas Breen, and other delegates ranged on either side. The menu was a splendid offer, salads, devilled crabs, cold meats, jellies, cream, etc., were punished in short order, and the next in order was the

TOASTS

which were given and responded to as follows:

"Our Western Friends,".....Brewster Randall Allabough
"The Press,".....Harry Van Allen
"Our Honored Guests,".....Alexander Lester Pach
"The Ladies,".....Thomas B